

markets to labour by negotiating the reciprocal abatement of Customs duties, which stood in the way of greater intercourse with other countries. But the truth was that they who proposed State aid to emigration had been the most constant advocates of the free-trade alternative, on which his friend Sir Louis Mallet in preference relied. All through last autumn and winter they had not failed to press upon the attention of the Government the policy of equalising the duties on wines, which would not only cause a great expansion of trade with the Peninsular States, but with our own colonies of Australia and South Africa. The Ministers of Spain and Portugal had long been urging the admission of their wines on the same terms as those of France, and only the other day he (Mr Torrens) had introduced a deputation of Cape and Australian merchants to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of pressing upon him the expediency of the change, and the right honourable gentleman had told them that the question had been considered, and that the thing could not be done. This was not the time to discuss the grounds of that determination; but if the alternative of new markets was closed against them, they had all the more right and reason to ask that some other should be sought and if possible found. He thought that it ought to be impressed upon the Government that they were wrong in leaving the outflow of labour undirected. The report of the Emigration Commissioners showed that of 167,000 British-born subjects who left this country last year, no fewer than 133,000 proceeded to the United States. It was, he believed, a great error not to endeavour to prevent this. (Hear, hear.) He was as hearty a friend of America as any man in that House, and could look back with satisfaction to the services he had rendered in preserving amity between the two countries; but he loved his own country best, and had little sympathy or respect for

The steady patriot of the world alone,
The friend of every country but his own.

(Cheers.) If we desired to hold the empire together, we ought, while we had spare hands and the colonies had spare lands, to marry the land to the labour and the labour to the land. Canada was able and willing to receive between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and yet we allowed people to remain here weltering in their misery. He, for one, would not advocate what was called "sending"